(XLIXth Year.) THE (No. 2459.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1794.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general aſſembly of Maryland,* That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this ſtate, to execute the truſt and power repoſed in him by virtue of this act, from the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, until the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſuperintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the ſeveral collectors of the reſpective counties within this ſtate, appointed ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent is hereby authoriſed and required to call upon the treaſurers of the reſpective ſhores for an accurate ſtatement of all arrearages and balances due from ſuch collectors, and ſuch account ſhall be furniſhed by the ſaid treaſurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due to the ſtate on the auditor's books; and the ſaid agent ſhall have power to require payment of, and if neceſſary to ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with any ſuch debtors, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all monies due to the ſtate for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if neceſſary) ſue for and recover the ſame; and the ſaid agent may allow for inſolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

And be it enacted, That wherever there ſhall be occaſion to expoſe to ſale the property of any collector, or his ſecurities, by virtue of any execution already iſſued, or to be directed for this purpoſe, the agent ſhall cauſe public notice to be given of ſuch ſale, and ſhall attend the ſame, and if it ſhall appear that there is danger of loſing any part of the debt due to the ſtate, and not otherwiſe, ſhall purchaſe any property ſo expoſed to ſale for the uſe of the ſtate, in payment, or part payment, as the caſe may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whoſe property may be ſo purchaſed; and any property ſo purchaſed for the uſe of the ſtate, the ſaid agent may again expoſe to public auction on the moſt advantageous terms for the uſe of the ſtate, and if the ſame be ſold on credit, the ſaid agent ſhall take bond, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved of by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, from the purchaſers of ſuch property; and all bonds by him ſo taken ſhall be depoſited, with an accurate liſt thereof ſubſcribed by him, into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall be a lien upon the real property of ſuch purchaſers and their ſecurities from the reſpective dates, or ſo much thereof as is mentioned in the ſchedule thereto annexed.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to diſpoſe of all confiſcated Britiſh property that remains unſold, except the property of Edmund Jenings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now reſiding in Europe, and take bonds to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas there are ſtill ſome balances due to this ſtate upon ſales of confiſcated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general aſſembly that in ſome caſes the purchaſers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of leſs value, *Be it enacted,* That the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authoriſed to releaſe any of the ſaid purchaſers who are unable to pay from their purchaſes, and take back the property for the uſe of the ſtate; and the ſaid agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compoſition with the ſaid purchaſers for the uſe of the ſaid property, and take bonds for the ſame to the ſtate, with ſufficient ſecurity, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring an annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken [illegible] the ſaid agent ſhall diſpoſe of in the ſame manner he is before authoriſed to diſpoſe of confiſcated [illegible] property unſold, and to take bonds in the ſame manner for the purchaſe money, and on the ſame credit and terms provided, that in no caſe ſhall the ſtate refund any part of the principal or intereſt paid by ſuch purchaſers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authoriſed, if they ſhall think it neceſſary, to require new bond and ſecurity from any debtor who has not inſtalled, and to limit a time within which ſuch new bond and ſecurity ſhall be given, and if the ſame be not given within the time ſo limitted, they ſhall direct the ſaid agent to cauſe proceſs to iſſue on the bonds of ſuch debtors, and their ſecurities, or to proceed on any execution already iſſued and ſerved and ſuſpended, as the caſe may require, for the whole principal and intereſt due from ſuch debtors; and in all ſuch caſes it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid agent, and he is hereby authoriſed, under the direction of the governor and council, if they ſhall think it to the advantage of the ſtate, to take back the ſaid property and diſpoſe of the ſame on a credit of three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal; and in all ſuch caſes where judgments may have been obtained, and where execution may have iſſued or ſhall iſſue, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid agent, and he is hereby required to diſpoſe of all the property of the debtors thus circumſtanced, on a like credit of three years from the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the intereſt, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the ſaid agent ſhall lay before the legiſlature at their next meeting, a liſt of all perſons from whom property ſhall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former ſales, and alſo of the ſales made in virtue of this act.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the ſtate, for confiſcated property purchaſed, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and ſundry reſolves of the general aſſembly, the ſaid agent ſhall cauſe proceſs to iſſue for the whole principal and intereſt then due, or ſhall proceed on any execution already iſſued and ſerved and ſuſpended as aforeſaid, as occaſion may require.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent be authoriſed to ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the firſt of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo ſuperintend the collection of all balances due on bonds inſtalled, or otherwiſe, for the emiſſions of paper money of ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-nine and ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three.

And be it enacted, That no proceſs ſhall iſſue againſt any of the public debtors, unleſs by the direction of the ſaid agent.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall have power to fix ſuch days for the ſale of property, taken by fieri facias at the ſuit of the ſtate, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at leaſt twenty days notice thereof; and the ſaid agent ſhall alſo have power to ſuſpend the ſales, from time to time, as he may think moſt to the advantage of the ſtate.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall pay into the treaſury, in ſpecie, the amount of all ſpecie by him received in the diſcharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where bonds ſhall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds ſhall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on ſo much of the ſaid real property as the governor and the council ſhall think ſufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a ſchedule to be annexed to the ſaid bond, in which caſe it ſhall be a lien on the property contained in ſuch ſchedule, and no more, ſuch bond and ſchedule to be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore.

And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act ſhall expreſs the county in which the obligors reſpectively reſide, and the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall, within one month after he receives them, reſpectively cauſe them, with the ſchedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the ſaid record, certified under the hand and official ſeal of the ſaid clerk, ſhall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this ſtate as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any ſuch bonds reſide on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall, within ſix months from the time he receives the ſame reſpectively, tranſmit to the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, in the ſame manner that papers on public ſervice are tranſmitted, a copy of ſuch bonds and ſchedules, certified as aforeſaid by the clerk of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, at the expence of the obligors, and in ſuch caſe a copy of the ſaid record, certified as aforeſaid by the the ſaid clerk of the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, ſhall be good evidence as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall render a fair and full account of his ſeveral proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and ſhall be allowed for his ſervices the following commiſſions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treaſurers on bonds for confiſcated property, one per cent. for all bonds with ſecurity, taken by the ſaid agent on reſales of confiſcated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due ſince the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, ſix per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, ſhall give bond to the ſtate, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thouſand pounds current money, with ſuch ſecurity as the governor and council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four," to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

And be it enacted, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, be inſerted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, ſix weeks.

Ordered, That all debtors to this ſtate for the purchaſe of confiſcated Britiſh property, and others who might have inſtalled their debts under the act of aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1790, entitled, An act reſpecting the creditors and debtors of this ſtate, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the ſaid act, be and they are hereby required to inſtal all ſuch debts on or before the firſt day of May next.

Ordered, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the ſaid firſt day of May next, to cauſe proceſs to iſſue on the bonds of ſuch debtors as ſhall neglect to inſtal within the time above limitted, and their ſecurities, or to proceed on any execution already iſſued and ſerved and ſuſpended, or otherwiſe, as the caſe may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and intereſt due from ſuch debtors.

By order,
JOHN KILTY, clk.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the ſtate of Maryland who have not availed themſelves of the benefit of the different inſtalment laws, will be pleaſed to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive; by inſtaling their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the firſt day of December laſt, paying one third annually, but alſo a conſiderable advantage in the purchaſe of paper, which will anſwer their purpoſe for payment equal with ſpecie.

Thoſe debtors who have inſtalled their debts, and whoſe inſtalments became due on the firſt of September and December laſt, are reſpectfully informed that proceſs will iſſue againſt every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a ſufficient caution to the ſeveral county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the firſt of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the ſeveral ſheriffs for collection; there is no excuſe for delay of payment by the clerks, becauſe the money is received by them in court, and unleſs complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of not only commencing ſuits, or iſſuing execution, as the caſe may require, but of proceeding againſt them, as the law preſcribes, for neglect of duty. The ſeveral ſheriffs, who are in arrears, are alſo informed that proceedings will be had againſt them immediately after the ſaid 10th day of February next, for ſuch balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

VIENNA, *November* 9.

We are aſſured that the courts of Vienna and London have at laſt ſucceeded in a formal negotiation with the court of Peterſburgh; that her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias engaged to march a body of 20,000 of her troops, infantry and cavalry towards the Rhine, who ſhall arrive there in the beginning of next campaign, in order to co-operate with the other allied powers againſt France.

The negotiation about the proviſions neceſſary for the above army, during their long march, as well as during the time they are employed for the benefit of the common cauſe, is going on between the three courts with the utmoſt activity. The roads from Vienna to Peterſburgh are never without a courier from one of the two courts.

STRASBURG, *November* 18.

This morning at five o'clock, our troops attacked the enemy on all points. The official details are not yet publiſhed, but it is known that we retook the poſt of Wantzenau, which the enemy did not abandon till they had loſt near 2000 men.

MARSEILLES, *November* 20.

The following letter has been received from Pau:

"Within three days a plot of the moſt dangerous nature has been diſcovered.

"By this plot, the republican army, acting againſt Spain, and compoſed of 50,000 men, was to be ſold, together with Bayonne, for twenty-two millions of livres.

"The advanced guard, compoſed of two brave battalions of the department of the Rhone, and ſeveral of the neighbouring departments, conſiſting altogether of 5000 men, commanded by Nogues, were to be firſt placed within the power of the Spaniards. The reſt of the army was to be delivered up as ſoon afterwards as poſſible.

"The plot was happily diſcovered three days before it was to be carried into execution. Several of the traitors, however, made their eſcape. The leaders are taken, and are on the point of being tried in the camp of Bayonne. The trial of Nogues is the firſt."

SAARELIBRY, *November* 30.

The army of the Moſelle is driving the enemy before it. Yeſterday twenty-two priſoners were brought in wounded. Among them was a Hungarian captain. I conducted him to the hoſpital, and he frankly owned that the action, in which he was wounded, was the only one in which the French had not been betrayed.

The news from Staarebruck are no leſs ſatisfactory than thoſe from Saverne. The Pruſſian army is put to the route. The officers cried out "ſave himſelf who can," and fled with all their might:—Fifteen hundred priſoners, three hundred horſe, many cannon and tents were taken.

LONDON, *December* 12.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated December 7.

"Arrived at 10 o'clock this forenoon, the Oreſtes ſloop of war, lord Auguſtus Fitzroy, commander, from earl Howe's fleet, which ſhe parted with on Tueſday laſt, at the entrance of the Channel, on their way to Torbay. By this ſhip poſitive and deciſive information is received, that lord Howe has not captured a ſingle ſhip of the French ſquadron he was in chaſe of; which is ſtill farther authenticated by certain information received here yeſterday from an officer of the La Nymphe frigate, lately arrived at Falmouth, from off Breſt, which ſtates that the French ſquadron, conſiſting of ten ſail (the ſame chaſed by lord Howe) all went into Breſt harbour on Saturday laſt. They were ſo near to the Nymphe as to fire at her, and it was merely good manœuvring that prevented her being captured.

"The Latona frigate was the only ſhip that engaged any part of the French fleet, and ſhe received a very large ſhot from one of the French ſhips, which paſſed through her bows, and cauſed her to leak ſo much, that it was with difficulty ſhe could be kept free."

Dec. 16. The king of Pruſſia has given orders to continue the blockade of Landau, and the duke of Brunſwick has alſo received inſtructions to co-operate with general Wurmſer. A corps of 25,000 Pruſſians have received orders to reinforce ſpeedily the army on the Rhine, and will probably be under the command of field-marſhal Mollendorff. The king of Pruſſia himſelf is expected to return to the Rhine after the carnival.

Letters from Tunis, of the 12th, ſtate, that the Dey is determined to preſerve his neutrality with France.

Letters from Madrid, of the 3d ult. ſtate, that a corps of 60,000 men has been ordered to be raiſed, to reinforce the Spaniſh army.

On Saturday ſeveral letters were received from lord Moira's army at Guernſey. Theſe were dated the 11th, at which time his lordſhip had not ſailed. No account has ſince been received from him.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 19th October, bring intelligence that three large ſhips were then preparing to ſail from that port to Toulon, with a vaſt deal of military ſtores, money, and proviſions, for the uſe of the garriſon.

BOSTON *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a veſſel belonging to this town, dated at Gibraltar, November 27, to his owner.

"I arrived here in the night of the 24th inſtant, which is all that ſaved me from going to Algiers. The Straits are full of cruiſers, who are often ſeen from the Rock; there have been ſeven cruiſers out of the Straits, and have taken ſeven American veſſels; there are ſixteen cruiſers expected out, if this eaſt wind laſts three days."

NEW-YORK, *February* 14.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated November 11, received yeſterday per the ſhip Lydia.

"We have accounts this day, that the French have orders, and do capture and ſend into port all neutral ſhips, either bound to or from the ports of their enemies; for this purpoſe they have now ſeven large frigates cruiſing between Cape-Finiſterre and the Lezaro. American ſhips are now greater riſques than Britiſh veſſels, as no American ſhip coming home can be appriſed of this late order of the national convention. They have captured ſeveral Danes and Swedes, the only two nations they were not at war with."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 15.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated January 18.

"No doubt the bearer (an expreſs from Head Quarters) will carry great news of Indians with flags of truce laid down at the feet of our commander in chief, and that they are ſincere—they may be ſo, but have an odd way of ſhewing their ſincerity, as on the morning of the 16th, to my certain knowledge, they captured two waggons, belonging to contractors, within two miles of Fort Hamilton—are we to be duped one year more by thoſe ſavages, or will congreſs deviſe ſome effective meaſures for the protection of their ſuffering brethren on the frontiers?"

In addition to the foregoing accounts, private letters ſay, that the three chiefs, who came into camp, informed general Wayne, that if negotiations for ſettling a peace could be admitted, they would bring in thirty of the chief warriors immediately to treat.

We learn that information has been received at the war-office from major-general Wayne, of his having poſſeſſed the field of battle of the 4th of November, 1791, by a detachment under the command of major Burbeck, who eſtabliſhed a redoubt on the ſpot, which he named Fort-Recovery—having recovered the cannon loſt there—and collected all the bones of the ſlain, which were interred under the diſcharge of three times three rounds from the cannon which had been left on the ground.

Major John Mills, of the ſecond ſub-legion, is appointed to do the duty of adjutant-general, to the legion under the command of major-general Wayne.

From the Centinel of the North-Weſtern Territory, January 18.

Arrived at this place, on Wedneſday laſt, a gentleman from Head Quarters, who informs us, that a detachment under the command of captain Eaton, who where diſpatched to reconnoitre the ground from which captain Collins was repulſed, have returned—they found three of our men dead, and ſeven Indians—and thence followed the trail of thoſe who had gone off, and came on them at about the diſtance of — miles, by ſurpriſe, and took a conſiderable quantity of furs and peltry.

We are alſo informed, that a few days ago, three chiefs and an interpreter of the hoſtile Indians came into Head Quarters to make propoſitions for a treaty.

The party under the command of captain Collins, above mentioned, conſiſted of twelve men only.

BALTIMORE, *February* 19.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 14.

"You ſay that Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions are not perfectly underſtood—I will endeavour to inform you how they are explained by both parties.

"The introductory reſolution, which is the one that paſſed, is conſidered to be perfectly innocent, and it is ſaid that ſome members, who voted in favour of it, are oppoſed to thoſe that follow.

"The firſt reſolve is intended to lay a duty of 10 per cent. on particular goods, imported from Ruſſia, Denmark, Hamburg, Bremen, Great-Britain, Ireland, Portugal, and Spain, and none on ſimilar goods, imported from Sweden, Holland, Pruſſia, and France; which, it is aſſerted, would tax America 10 per cent. on twenty million of dollars, being the amount of laſt years importation of ſuch goods—ſay two million of dollars per annum, to be paid by Americans, to encourage the manufactures of France, Holland, Sweden, and Pruſſia.

"The ſecond reſolution propoſes to lay an extra duty of 25 cents, per ton, on ſhips belonging to powers not in treaty with us. It may naturally be concluded that the powers aggrieved would retaliate the 25 cents per ton: If ſo; then the ſhipping of America would pay 25 cents per ton, on 143,000 tons employed, to the powers not in treaty; that is, they would pay 35,750 dollars per annum, to encourage the ſhipping of France, Holland, Sweden, and Pruſſia, without any advantage that could poſſibly ariſe to our own commerce from the meaſure.

"The fourth reſolution goes to exclude ſhips not built in Great-Britain, but owned there, from admiſſion to our ports; which is thought right by both parties.

"The fifth reſolution is to prevent Britiſh ſhips from bringing the produce or manufactures of any other country than their own, in any indirect or circuitous manner. This alſo is approved by both parties.

"The ſixth reſolve excludes the Britiſh Weſt-Indies from buying their flour from us, unleſs Great-Britain will admit us to an equal ſhare of the carrying the ſame to her iſlands—this not to take place for ſome months. In the mean time, an extra duty of tonnage to be laid on Britiſh veſſels, carrying our flour to the Weſt-Indies, and 25 cents extra on her rum.

"The ſeventh reſolve promiſes to pay, out of thoſe duties, the loſſes we may have ſuſtained by our veſſels being ſtopped from carrying wheat and flour to France."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in New-York, to his Friend in this town, dated February [illegible].

"This moment arrived a ſhip from Amſterdam, in ballaſt—brings no letters; but relates, that Toulon has been retaken by the French, and 20,000 men were killed on both ſides.

"Thirteen American ſhips were freighted, in Holland, for Portugal and Spain; but on receiving the news of the Algerine cruiſers, they unloaded again, and are coming home in ballaſt. Thanks to our dear friends the Britiſh! The above veſſel left Amſterdam the 23d of December."

A letter from an officer in the weſtern army, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated January [illegible], ſays,

"We have at preſent only to tell you, that by taking poſſeſſion of the field of battle of the 4th of November, 1791, and by another manœuvre towards the enemy's right, they have this moment ſent a flag, with preſſing overtures for peace; but we have ſome cauſe to doubt their ſincerity, and therefore we are determined not to be diverted from the grand object we have in view, until they give us the moſt founded and unequivocal proofs of their future peaceable conduct, as we conſider the preſent overture (but we truſt ill founded) is a manœuvre to gain time and avert the impending ſtorm."

The chairman of the ſelect committee of congreſs, on the poſt-office law, on the 13th Inſtant, communicated to the houſe, when in committee of the whole, a letter from the poſtmaſter general, received ſince the report was drawn up, of which an extract follows:—

"The abuſes practiſed by means of printers of news papers, and the great, and for the moſt part, uſeleſs burthen of them in the male, induce me to ſuggeſt for conſideration, whether it would not be expedient to charge them with the ſame poſtage as thoſe of their ſubſcribers? In this caſe we ſhould rid the mail of much lumber, and make room for ſomething of value. The printers in the few great ſea ports receive large packets of news-papers by every poſt, many of which they do not unfold. One of the Baltimore printers lately informed me that he makes no other uſe of moſt of them than to furniſh the neighbouring ſhops with waſte paper. Hardly any one printer would then take more than ſix or eight news-papers: Now they receive from 30 to 50 or 60. Two years ago about 600 were received weekly at the Philadelphia poſt-office, for the printers of that city alone. If they are now charged with poſtage, the printers in half a dozen of the largeſt towns may, perhaps, agree on mutual exchanges, to the number of ſix or eight. The printers in other towns would probably content themſelves with the beſt papers printed in their own capital, and a couple from the ſeat of general government. Formerly printers uſed to publiſh the liſts of dead letters gratis: Now they demand and receive pay; and in the large offices this expence is conſiderable. In Philadelphia it amounts to a hundred dollars a year; though done at rates below the uſual advertiſing prices. This circumſtance at leaſt leſſens their title to the favour of receiving their papers free. If by means of the propoſed reſtriction the printers news-papers were reduced (as they would be) four fifths in number, it would be more practicable to expedite the conveyance of them; and expedition would much more than counterbalance the expence.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 27.

On Saturday laſt, it being the anniverſary of our preſident's birth, captain John Gaſſaway's volunteer company of infantry paraded on the College green in this city, and went through divers military manœuvres with an adroitneſs rarely exhibited by ſo young a corps. After the buſineſs of the field was finiſhed, the company repaired to Mr. Golder's tavern, and partook of an handſome dinner. It affords us pleaſure to mention, that during the whole of the entertainment the ſtricteſt harmony prevailed, indeed, the recollection of the ſervices rendered to his country by the HERO, in honour of whom the meeting was held, ſeemed to have inſpired every mind with thoſe ſentiments of gratitude, affection and veneration, which conſtitute "the feaſt of reaſon and the flow of ſoul." The following were the toaſts drank on the occaſion:

1ſt. The Preſident of the United States.

2. The Republc of France.

3. The Day.

4. May the Preſident of the United States enjoy more celeſtial bliſs than he has received mortal honours.

5. May Peace, Plenty and Republicaniſm, for ever prevail in America.

6. A ſpeedy reformation to all deſpotic governments.

7. May Tyranny be trod under foot, and Patriotiſm and Virtue ride triumphant.

8. Liberty, Equality and Tranquillity, may they pervade the Univerſe.

9. May the Sons of Liberty triumph over their Enemies.

10. May Confuſion and Diſmay attend all the Refugees from liberty.

11. May the Male Enemies to Univerſal Liberty ever be forbid female embraces.

12. May Republicaniſm flouriſh, and Humanity wield the ſword.

13. The Memory of all thoſe who have bled in the cauſe of Liberty.

14. Pain to our Sham friends, and Champaign to our Real ones.

15. The Officers of the frigate L'Aſtrea.

16. The Volunteer Company in the City of Annapolis—it being a bumper toaſt by colonel Stone.

A public dinner was alſo prepared at Mr. Mann's, where his excellency the Governor, and a number of citizens, attended.—And in the evening there was an elegant ball at the aſſembly-room.

The American Gazette, and Norfolk and Portſmouth Weekly Advertiſer, of the 12th inſtant, ſays,

On Saturday laſt arrived in Hampton Roads, the French frigate Charant, of 40 guns, from Rochfort, and on Monday the remainder of the French fleet, conſiſting of the following veſſels, viz.—Le Tigre, of 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, of 74 guns; La Concorde, of 40 guns; Le Semillante, of 40 guns; Le Papillon brig; and a corvette. They ſailed from France on 26th December laſt, in company with two more ſhips of the line, who may be daily expected here or at New-York.

They have brought out the new miniſter appointed to ſucceed Mr. Genet; and alſo conſuls for the different diſtricts of the United States.

On their paſſage they have taken four prizes, viz. —a frigate and a ſloop of war from the Eaſt-Indies, who were diſpatched expreſs with the news of the capture of Pondicherry, and had on board the treaſure and trophies taken there; they alſo captured a ſhip in company with the above, who had on board, (beſides other property) 87,000 dollars; they were ſent to France, under a ſufficient convoy. The fourth was a merchantman, taken near this coaſt, and whoſe arrival is hourly looked for.

The information received by this fleet is, That the internal affairs of France are now in a regular and proſperous train; that the army of the Pyrenees, after ſeveral ſucceſsful battles, had entered Spain and conquered the whole of Catalonia, except Barcelona; that ſo rapid were the ſucceſſes of the French arms in that quarter, there was little doubt but by this time the Cargmanole dance was performing in the environs of Madrid; that the batteries raiſed againſt Toulon had ſucceeded in cutting off the communication between the inner and outter harbours, which had reduced the town to the greateſt diſtreſs for proviſion, the garriſon was on an allowance of 4 oz. of bread *per diem*; that Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, but the convention having paſſed in decree for its total deſtruction, the republican general was determined they ſhould ſurrender at diſcretion; that the Pruſſian army in Alſace meeting with ſtrong oppoſition, had given up the deſign of beſieging Straſburg, had recroſſed the Rhine, and totally quitted the territories of the Republic; that in Auſtrian, Flanders, Courtray, Menin, and Nieuport, were in poſſeſſion of the Republican troops, and Oſtend cloſe beſieged: that the convention had decreed the ſeizure of all goods and merchandiſe the manufacture of her enemies, and placed them in the public ſtores, paying the former owners for them; and alſo that no more ſhould be admitted into France from thoſe countries during the war; that the cruiſing frigates on the coaſt of France had been particularly ſucceſsful; and that the Republic, in ſpite of the perfidy of the Touloneſe, will have ready for ſea by the laſt of February a fleet of 50 ſail of the line well manned. We alſo underſtand that M. Bompard is under arreſt at Paris.

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty-ſixth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government, that "the council ſhall have power to make the great ſeal of this ſtate, which ſhall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commiſſions, grants, and other teſtimonials, as has been heretofore practiſed in this ſtate:" And whereas, under, and in virtue of the ſaid power, the board have lately cauſed to be made of ſilver, a great ſeal dependent, with certain devices, and with the words "*Great Seal of the State of Maryland*" inſcribed on one ſide thereof, and the words "*Induſtry the Means, and Plenty the Reſult,*" on the other: And whereas the ſame hath been delivered to the honourable the chancellor, to be kept and uſed as the great ſeal of this ſtate; I have, therefore, with the advice and conſent of the council, thought proper to iſſue [illegible] my proclamation, declaring the ſeal ſo as aforeſaid made, and delivered to the chancellor, and none other, to be the Great Seal of the ſtate of Maryland.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, this fifth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of America the eighteenth.

THOs. S. LEE.

Atteſt. [illegible] KILTY,
Clerk of the Council.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

HAVING the good of my country, and the honour and credit of the city of Annapolis, much at heart, I take the liberty of laying before you, my fellow-citizens, a ſcheme for embodying a company, or corps of militia in ſaid city, and of ſubjoining ſome reflections, which have occurred to me, on the ſubject of military manœuvres. But before I enter into a detail of my ſcheme, I think proper to premiſe, that if the propoſition be true "that all governments ought to be formed, as undoubtedly ours is, for the benefit and ſafety of the great bulk of the people," the conſequence "that the bulk of the people ought to be [illegible] with the defence of them" muſt neceſſarily be true alſo. In this point of view, a corps raiſed upon the plan I am about to propoſe, muſt unqueſtionably be [illegible]ed as a patriotic and uſeful one.

1ſt. I propoſe that this company be ſtyled the "Portly Company, or the Portly Boys, of Annapolis," and that it conſiſt of perſons, no one of whom ſhall weigh leſs than two hundred and twenty pounds net weight.

2d. That thoſe perſons, who may be diſpoſed to enrol themſelves in ſaid company, do meet at ſome place to be appointed for that purpoſe, and that each perſon ſo diſpoſed, bring with him, at the time, a certificate from under the hand of the clerk of the market, or of the perſon who has the care of the hay machine, ſpecifying his exact weight in words at full length.

3d. That every perſon thus weighed ſhall have on, at the time of weighing, his hat, ſhirt, breeches, ſhoes, and ſtockings only, and that the clerk of the market, or the perſon who has the care of the hay machine, as the caſe may be, take ſpecial care that nothing be concealed about ſaid perſon, which may in any degree increaſe his weight, for which ſervice, the company when formed, will no doubt allow an adequate compenſation.

4th. That, upon examination into the certificates, he who ſhall be found to weigh the higheſt number of pounds, ſhall be ſet down to be recommended to the governor and council as captain of the company, the perſon having the next higheſt number to be lieutenant, and the third enſign. And that this ſcale be obſerved in the appointment of non-commiſſioned as well as commiſſioned officers.

5th. If it ſhould ſo happen, that amongſt thoſe *who* are qualified to hold a commiſſion in ſaid company, two or more perſons ſhall appear upon the certificates to be of the ſame weight, then the preference ſhall be determined by meaſurement acroſs the back and belly, over againſt the navel, the greateſt circumference to prevail. This rule to be obſerved in the caſe of non-commiſſioned as well as commiſſioned officers. But ſhould this method fail, for a cauſe ſimilar to the above, I cannot at preſent deviſe a better one, than to lay the competitors on the ground, flat on their backs, and that he who riſes firſt upright and firm on his feet, without ſtraining a joint, be declared the ſucceſsful candidate.

6th. That the order of placing the men in the ranks be upon the ſame principle as that of chooſing the officers, and that all ſteps taken reſpecting the ſame, be of a like nature.

7th. As a handſome uniform adds much to the appearance of a ſoldier, I will venture to recommend one, which I think very becoming, becauſe it ſhews the figure and motions of a man to the beſt advantage, viz. a ſhort fleſh coloured jacket and overalls, edged with pea green, the overalls to be tied over the lower part of the jacket, and at the ankles, with ribbons of a claret colour, and a cap of deer ſkin, with the hair on, round on the top, and bulging at the ſides, nearly in the ſhape of a Richmond pudding.

8th. As the kind of arms to be uſed by the infantry is fixed by law, and I ſuppoſe cannot be departed from, I ſhall ſay nothing on that head, except that I am of opinion the Portly Boys would do more execution, eſpecially in an attack with long ſwords, made in the form of carving knives, and pikes with two prongs, reſembling thoſe inſtruments uſed in kitchens called fleſh forks. I think too they would march, and attack with more ſpirit and effect, to the ſound of the kettle drum, than to that of the one commonly uſed.

9th. I would propoſe, that after the formation of the company, at their firſt meeting in the field, an ox, not weighing leſs than the full amount of weight of the three commiſſioned officers, be roaſted whole, with a pudding in his belly, that a ſufficient quantity of ſtout liquor be procured, and that their fellow-citizens of Annapolis be invited to take part in the jollity of the day.

The reflections I have to make on the ſubject of military manœuvres are few, but they may not, perhaps, be entirely without uſe, towards bringing about ſome kind of reformation in the particulars to which they relate. In the courſe of my experience in theſe affairs, I have continually obſerved, that very little attention has been paid to the eaſe and convenience of the common ſoldier, when the officer had every indulgence, and comfort he could wiſh for. Whilſt the ſoldier is broiling in the hot ſun, under a weight of heavy arms, turning now to the right, now to the left, the ſun now in his face, now on his back, and he ſweating at every pore, the officer is [illegible]ned at his eaſe, on a bench under an arbour, with a cool refreſhing cup before him. I hope there never will be any ground for complaints of this kind in the Portly Company, but that both officers and ſoldiers may have a comfortable ſhade to do duty in, and a cool ſup to refreſh them in the courſe of it; however in the caſe of marches the former of theſe cannot always be had, but this may in ſome meaſure be remedied by having booths, covered with the bows of trees, erected at convenient diſtances, as places of reſt and refreſhment, viz. about three hundred yards apart, which I think might be done at a ſmall expence, and would certainly be a great relief in the fatigue of a long march; moreover, I am well aſſured that the company, by frequently practiſing in this manner, may in time be brought to march as far as Sandy Bottom, without making a ſingle halt, nay even as far as the Rope-Walk, ſhould the good of the ſervice require it.

The next reflection I ſhall make relates to a manœuvre in the manual exerciſe, called "grounding the arms." Although [illegible] confeſs I like the thing in itſelf, yet I do not approve of the manner of doing it, and am well ſatisfied it will be a very inconvenient one to the Portly Corps. I mean as to the manner only. Indeed I have more than once ſeen the perſon, who attempted to affect it in military form, fall flat on his noſe. I wiſh for the advantage and honour of the ſervice, ſome other mode could be pointed out to get [illegible] of our arms, without our being made liable to ſuch an untoward accident. The next and laſt manœuvre I ſhall mention now, is that uſed in [illegible] firing, in which the firſt rank is required to fall ſuddenly with the right knee reſting on the ground. This alſo is attended with great inconvenience, for although there be no danger, as in the former caſe, of falling on the noſe, yet the ſuddenneſs of the motion, and the want of that lateral ſupport which a perſon has when he is in his erect poſition, occaſion the body to totter, and if weighty, to incline to one ſide or the other with ſuch force, that it becomes difficult to bring it to a tolerable ſtate of ſteadineſs, nay it may be attended with a worſe conſequence than the former, for by the fall of one man the whole front rank of the platoon may be brought to the ground, as I have often ſeen in the play of nine pins, and in a trick at cards, where, by touching one card in the extremity of a row, the whole have come flat on the table. Having, in the former part of this my addreſs to my fellow citizens, recommended that a time be fixed for the enrolment of thoſe who are diſpoſed and qualified to become members of the Portly Corps, I ſhall here take the liberty to ſuggeſt a day, which I think well ſuited to the occaſion, I mean on Tueſday next, it being Shrove Tueſday, a day long memorable for the cuſtom of fighting cocks, and eating pancakes, and I hope Mr. George Mann, at whoſe houſe I propoſe the meeting to be, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will not forget to be well provided in the latter article of the feſtivity of that day.

A CITIZEN.

On the 25th of March will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling houſe of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceaſed, on the Head of South river,

ALL the perſonal property, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cows, hogs, ſheep, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and farming utenſils. The terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by

RICHARD & JON. RAWLINGS, Executors.

All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

RICHd. and JON. RAWLINGS, Executors
of FRANCIS RAWLINGS, deceaſed.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1794.

Bank of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS in the BANK of MARYLAND, that, agreeably to charter, an election for TWELVE DIRECTORS for the year enſuing, will be held at the FOUNTAIN-INN, on Friday the 7th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
EBENEZER MACKIE, Caſhier.

Baltimore, February 20, 1794.

ANY perſon inclined to undertake the building of the NEW PRISON, in this city, the brick work excepted, according to the deſigns and plans in the hands of Mr. JOHN SHAW, is requeſted to ſend in propoſals, ſealed up, to the truſtees, on or before the tenth day of March next.

Annapolis, January 26, 1794.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſt. a black negro man named SOLOMON, about five feet nine inches high, his cloathing is uncertain; as he has ſeveral brothers petitioned for freedom in our county court, it is very likely he may change his cloaths with ſome of them; it is ſuppoſed he has made for Annapolis. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro man, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS if taken out of the county, if in the county FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

FRANCIS FENWICK, of B.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying the ſaid negro off, or hiring or harbouring him.

St. Mary's county, February 18, 1794.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Owings's merchant mills, on Saturday the firſt of March next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted, for CASH,

THE perſonal property of REZIN MOBBERLY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of three NEGROES, two boys and a girl.

MARY MOBBERLY, Executrix,
with the will annexed.

February 11, 1794.

N O T I C E.

THOSE perſons who are indebted to the firm of JOHN PETTY, and Co. or YATES, PETTY and YATES, are again ſolicited to pay their accounts, elſe ſuits, *in courſe*, will be inſtituted without reſpect.

RICHARD YATES.

Annapolis, February 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given that all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH HAGAN, of John, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and paſſed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Adminiſtrator.

January 13, 1794.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS's DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

Purſuant to the directions of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 7th day of March next, at the plantation of the late John Smith, of Anthony, on the Head of South river, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

ALL the perſonal property of the ſaid John Smith, for the purpoſe of paying the juſt debts due from the ſaid eſtate; the property conſiſts of ſeveral very valuable ſlaves, men, women, one boy and a girl, a parcel of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and joiners tools, all which will be ſold for ready caſh.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of ſale, to

2 MARGARET SMITH, Adminiſtratrix.

In purſuance of the act, entitled, An act for eſtabliſhing a bank in the diſtrict of Columbia,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank are requeſted to attend in perſon, or by proxy, at the houſe of Mr. John Suter, in George-town, on Thurſday the twentieth day of March next, for the purpoſe of electing twelve directors for the term of one year thereafter.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JOHN MASON,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
FRANCIS LOWNDES,
MARSHAM WARING,
PETER CASANAVE,
WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER,
JOSEPH FORREST,
THOMAS PETER,
2 JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
BENJAMIN STODDERT.

Diſtrict of Columbia, January 20, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt Monday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a likely young negro man named SAM, of a yellowiſh complexion, about five feet ſix or eight inches high; his cloathing a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two waiſtcoats, the one a narrow ſtriped linſey, the other with foreparts of red calimanco, ſhoes half ſoaled, and coarſe yarn ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

JOSEPH CRACROFT.

February 19, 1794. 2

Anne-Arundel county, February 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, in purſuance of orders from the chancery court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of March next, at the Blackſmith's ſhop, near Curtis's creek, on the road from Annapolis to Dorſey's ferry,

ALL that part of a tract of LAND called Best Success, containing ſeventy-nine acres, more or leſs; alſo all that part of a tract of land called Hall's Palace, containing one hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of William Merritt, of Anne-Arundel county, blackſmith, deceaſed, and ſold to ſatisfy the debts due from the deceaſed. The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond, on intereſt, payable in twelve months from the day of ſale, with good and ſufficient ſecurity, according to the terms of the decree. Plots of ſaid lands will be ſhewn at the time of ſale, and they will be laid off in ſuch manner as may be moſt advantageous to the eſtate.

3 THOMAS CROMWELL, Truſtee.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the ſixth of March, at Sarah Green's plantation,

ALL the property belonging to Jacob Green, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro boy, ſome ſtock and houſehold furniture. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms for caſh only.

LANCELOT GREEN, Adminiſtrator.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, without further trouble.

Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1794. 3X

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor.

Annapolis, February 10, 1794. 3

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL perſons indebted to William Foxcroft before the 9th of September, 1793, and thoſe indebted for goods bought at the ſale, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe having claims, prior to the above date, are deſired to make them known, on or before the 20th day of March, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to make a dividend.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Truſtee.

February 11, 1794.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at the dwelling plantation of the late Edward Gaither, deceaſed, on the 18th day of March next, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of fifteen valuable young likely negroes, men, women, boys and girls, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, a conſiderable quantity of corn, bacon, tobacco, hay, fodder, plantation utenſils, houſehold furniture, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſix hundred and forty-eight acres of LAND, more or leſs, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, equal, or ſuperior to any in the parts where it lies; there are about two hundred and eighty acres cleared, ready for planting and farming, of excellent quality, and under good fence; likewiſe about twelve or fifteen acres of exceeding fine meadow, cleared and fenced in good order, and produces large quantities of hay yearly, much more meadow may be made at a ſmall expence; this land lies within eight miles of Annapolis, twenty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of the federal city, exceedingly well watered and timbered; as there is a great quantity of wood, and the land joins the river, it may be eaſily carried to Annapolis or London town by water; there are on ſaid land a large dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſtone meat houſe, tobacco houſe, ſtable, corn houſe, with a good ſtone cellar under it, a ſpring houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes, a paled garden, and two apple and one peach orchard. It is expected three hundred pounds, ſpecie, will be paid down, at the ſale, for the above land, by the purchaſer. A reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder of the money, on the purchaſer's giving bond with approved ſecurity. Poſſeſſion, and an inpiſputable title, will be given in a few days after the ſale. The ſale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is ſold. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may ſee it by applying to John H. Gaither, who lives on the premiſes, or William Merriken, who lives near ſaid land. Due attendance will be given at the ſale, by

HENRY GAITHER,
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Adminiſtrators.

The above land and perſonal property is under mortgage to me, I agree that the adminiſtrators ſhould ſell, with the conſent of the heirs, upon my being paid the money due me, being about twelve hundred and fifty pounds current money, or ſuch ſecurity given for part thereof as they and myſelf approve.

J. HALL.

All perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be diſcharged, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

HENRY GAITHER,
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Adminiſtrators.

February 11, 1794. 3

ALL perſons having balances due them on tobacco, ſhipped to the addreſs of Meſſieurs William Anderson and Co. of London, per my procuration, are deſired to take notice, that it is neceſſary their bills on ſaid company ſhould be endorſed by me, or they will not be paid.

All thoſe indebted to ſaid company, for tranſactions through my agency, are *earneſtly requeſted* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate ſuch as may find it more convenient to diſcharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the preſent inſpection of tobacco, they will pleaſe to take notice, that I have furniſhed Mr. Edward Gwinn with a liſt of balances, and copies of each perſon's account, who is authoriſed to ſettle with ſuch as may apply.

The ſubſcriber is inſtructed to require a ſtrict obſervance to this notice, and he flatters himſelf it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wiſh and expectation, it ſhould be neglected, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt all delinquents, without the leaſt diſcrimination, after the firſt day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for William Anderson and Co.

30

July 1, 1793.

The White Houſe Tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, to be rented or ſold, and entered on immediately.

THAT noted STAND for a TAVERN, at Elk-Ridge Landing, well known by the name of The WHITE HOUSE, formerly occupied by major Richard Dorsey; it is ſixty feet in length, and twenty-four in breath, has eight rooms, ſix of them with a fire place in each, a cellar the length of the houſe, a large kitchen thirty four by eighteen feet, meat houſe, ſtable, with ground, under good fence, for a garden and paſture. None need apply but ſuch as can and will keep a good and orderly houſe; for the encouragement of ſuch a one, that will take a leaſe for a term of years, I will let them have it one year rent free, and at a moderate rent afterwards; they may depend upon having of boarders the inſtant they open the houſe. Application to be made to

PATRICK MACGILL.

January 27, 1794.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Pitcher, living near Pataſpco lower ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, three or four years old laſt ſpring, of a ſlender make, and has no perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

In CHANCERY, February 6, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of SAMUEL CHEW, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixt, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Samuel Chew appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſeventeenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the eighth day of March next, and continued therein three weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called George's Adventure, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

The following letters are remaining in the Poſt-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up by the firſt day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MICHAEL TANEY, Calvert county, 1 letter.

John Allen Thomas, Eſq;	3
Samuel Mattox,	1
John Bond, jun.	1
Rubin Craig,	2
Doctr. Barton Tabbs,	1
Samuel Tibbolds,	1
William Boyard,	1
Stephen Tarlton,	1
Samuel Tenniſon,	1
William Drury,	1

CLEMENT SEWALL, D. P. M.

February 2, 1794. 3X

To be SOLD,

A LARGE and valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 450 acres, lying in Calvert county, ſixty-five miles from Baltimore-town, thirty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from the inſpecting houſe, at Hunting-town, (and two miles from the Cheſapeake bay, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the ſame) there are about 150 acres of wood, conſiſting of white oak, hickory and poplar; about forty acres of prime meadow ground, which may be cleared with very little trouble or expence; a large and thriving apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; two tobacco houſes, one of which is entirely new. Any perſon inclined to view the property, will be ſhewn it by applying to Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will make known the terms of ſale. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber at his cabinet manufactory, in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore.

7X WILLIAM HARRIS.

WHEREAS the Partnership of W. Allein and Son, being, on the 16th November, 1793, diſſolved, and neither of them not carrying on the ſnuff buſineſs, the ſubſcriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of ſnuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he ſhall be ready and happy to furniſh their friends and the public, with a quantity of ſnuff, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county,
December 18th, 1793. 10

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the firſt day of March next, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate peyment, and it is earneſtly wiſhed that this notice may be attended to, or ſuits will be commenced without reſpect to perſons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Adminiſtrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 11

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

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